Claims

- 1. Contrast media for visualization of lymph node changes, inflammatory processes or pathological changes that are associated with the specific expression of endothelial and/or leukocytic ligands, characterized in that the C-terminal end of a receptor, a receptor fragment or a group of receptors for specifically expressed endothelial ligands is coupled to the signal unit, while the N-terminal end of the signal unit that contains the binding domains is pointed away from the signal unit.
- 2. Contrast media according to claim 1, wherein the receptor consists of at least 2 molecules.
- 3. Contrast media according to claim 1, wherein at least 2 molecules show a distance of 1-8 nm at the N-terminal end or else have a distance that corresponds to the distance of the N-terminal ends of chimera molecules, thus, e.g., receptors that were substituted for the Fab fragments of immunoglobulin skeletons.
- 4. Contrast media according to claim 1, wherein the receptor is an L-selectin derivative.
- 5. Contrast media according to claim 1, wherein the receptor is L-selectin.
- 6. Contrast media according to claim 1, wherein the receptor is an L-selectin-Ig chimera.
- 7. Contrast media according to claim 1, wherein the signal unit contains a paramagnetic particle.

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- 8. Contrast media according to claim 1, wherein the signal unit contains a superparamagnetic particle.
- 9. Contrast media according to claim 6, wherein the signal unit is a superparamagnetic iron oxide particle.
- 10. Contrast media according to claim 1, wherein the signal unit is a gas-filled particle.
- 11. Contrast media according to claim 1, wherein the signal unit contains a paramagnetic metal atom.
- 12. Contrast media according to claim 1, wherein the signal unit contains a heavy metal ion.
- 13. Contrast media according to claim 1, wherein the signal unit contains an iodine-containing molecule.
- 14. Contrast media according to claim 1, wherein the signal unit contains a radionuclide.
- 15. Contrast media according to claim 1, wherein the signal unit contains a dye molecule, which absorbs near-infrared radiation.
- 16. Contrast media according to one of claims 1 to 16, wherein the receptor is coupled with the aid of a coupling group to the signal unit.
- 17. Contrast media according to claim 14, wherein the coupling group is a polyhistidine radical.
 - 18. Process for the production of contrast media for visualization of lymph node changes, inflammatory processes or pathological changes, which are associated with the specific expression of endothelial and/or leukocytic ligands, wherein a

multimerized receptor, which binds to the endothelial ligands, is coupled to a signal unit.

- 19. Process according to claim 16, wherein the multimerized receptor is an L-selectin-Ig chimera.
- visualization of lymph node changes, inflammatory processes or pathological changes, which are associated with the specific expression of endothelial and/or leukocytic ligands, wherein several receptors that bind to the endothelial ligands are defined and coupled pointing, with the aid of a coupling group, at a signal unit.
- 21. Process according to claim 18, wherein the coupling group is a polyhistidine radical.
- visualization of lymph node changes, inflammatory processes or pathological changes, which are associated with the specific expression of endothelial and/or leukocytic ligands, wherein the C-terminus of an L-selectin molecule is coupled to a streptavidin, avidin or biotin molecule, the signal unit contains a biotin, streptavidin or avidin molecule, and the coupling is produced by the specific bond between streptavidin and biotin or avidin and biotin when the L-selectin molecules are combined with the signal unit.
- 23. Use of L-selectin-Ig chimeras for the production of contrast media for the visualization of lymph node changes, inflammatory processes or pathological changes, which are associated with the specific expression of endothelial and/or

leukocytic ligands.